

Description

Technical Field

The invention relates to an enclosure for a medium voltage electrical cable connection.

Background Art

In connections of medium voltage electrical cables, gaps or interstices must not be present in the insulating material surrounding the core connection or electrical stresses can degrade and destroy the connection. This requirement must be met under varying operating conditions over long time periods of operation. Particular difficulties are encountered with oil-filled, paper-insulated medium voltage cables because the oil level thereof may undergo changes during manufacture of the cable connection or in use, and because the paper insulation which normally is wrapped, is delicate and can be easily damaged.

Cast spacer bodies are often used as the insulating material surrounding a core connection. They are manufactured at the site of installation in a mold placed around the core connection. That technique is, however, expensive in time and labor and requires a relatively large amount of casting compound. Yet this will not completely eliminate the danger that gaps and interstices will form during operation; and this is particularly true at the boundary between the casting compound and the oil in oil filled cables.

US-A-3 519 728 discloses a protective enclosure for cables comprising a tubular boot having a thin walled flexible impervious main body lined with thick porous spongy material. After assembling the enclosure about a length of cable and sealing the ends, the spongy material is charged with a fluid potting compound which solidifies and seals against all contacting surfaces to provide a fluid tight protective enclosure for either the end or a mid-length portion of cabling.

West German Offenlegungsschrift 29 09 060 and 30 21 845 and European Patent No. 0017953 disclose medium voltage electrical cable connections for oil-filled paper-insulated medium voltage cables in which the end of one cable is arranged in a hermetically sealed metal casing which is filled with oil or casting compound. That cable is connected via a hermetically sealed insulated plug connection with the second cable which is normally a plastic-insulated cable. That technique is also very expensive.

In another cable connection for an oil-filled cable, heat-shrinkable sleeves are used for making oil-tight connections. However, in that method the heating that is necessary for the shrinking causes

thermal expansion of the oil thereby creating an oil loss in the end portion of the oil-filled cable. Undesirable cavities may form where the oil loss occurs. Also, the necessity to employ a heat source which can be easily handled, normally in the form of an open flame, is often inconvenient or inadmissible. Finally, the manufacture of such cable connections requires considerable experience and skill of the assembly personnel, and the quality of the result of the work is highly dependent upon the personal abilities of the installer.

Disclosure of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a medium voltage electrical cable connection for two cables each of which comprises a core having a core conductor a core insulation surrounding the core conductor, an electrically conductive shield and an electrically insulating and sealing cable sheath, end portions of the core conductors, the core insulations and the shield being exposed in a core connection area and the end portions of the core conductors being electrically interconnected at an interconnection, the core connection are being surrounded by an air-free, electrically insulating spacer body, comprising a prefabricated resilient open-pore foam material body which is filled in an air-free manner with an electrically insulating, flowable, impregnated compound and which has a longitudinal slit and thereby is adapted to be placed onto the throughgoing core connection area, the spacer body in turn being surrounded by a spacer body enclosure being designed to exert a resilient pressing force on the foam material body characterised by a pair of electrodes extending from the respective core insulations to the interconnection and the spacer body enclosure being surrounded by a sealing enclosure which is sealed to the cable sheaths, the sealing enclosure contributing to the resilient pressing of the foam material body.

In the cable connection according to the invention, the spacer body is a simple structural part which due to its longitudinal slit can be simply placed around the cable connection area and will then ensure the proper spacing from the connection of the parts which are arranged farther outwards. Since a resilient pressing force is exerted on the spacer body, impregnating compound will exit into the boundary surfaces, particularly in the longitudinal slit, such that all air gaps and interstices are filled and the impregnating compound will form a resiliently biased gap-free contact with the core connection and, in the case of oil-filled cables, to the oil filler of the cable. The spacer body which is filled with impregnating compound and resiliently pressed will adapt itself to surface

irregularities and will form a supply of impregnating compound for possible deformations and, in the case of oil-filled cables, possible shifts and changes of the oil level.

Brief Description of Drawing

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the interior parts of a cable connection according to the invention;

Figure 2 is an axial sectional view of the area II of Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates, in a perspective view similar to Figure 1, the application of the foam material spacer body;

Figure 4 shows, on a scale which is enlarged as compared to Figure 3, a foam material spacer body having an inner sheet of plastic to aid in installation;

Figure 5 illustrates, in a perspective view, a finished cable connection, with only a portion of the sealing enclosure being shown.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Figures 1 and 2 show interior parts of a cable connection for two electrical cables 1, 3, each of which comprises a core having a core conductor 5 and 7, respectively, a core insulation 9 and 11, respectively, surrounding the core conductor, an electrically conductive shield 13 and 15, respectively, surrounding the core insulation, and an electrically insulating, sealing cable sheath 17 and 19, respectively, surrounding the shield. In a core connecting area 21, end portions of the core conductors 5, 7, the core insulations 9 and 11, respectively, and the shields 13 and 15, respectively, are exposed, and the end portions of the core conductors 5, 7 are electrically interconnected through a connector 23. In the embodiment illustrated, the cable 1 is an oil-filled medium voltage cable having a wrapped paper core insulation 9, and the cable 3 is plastic-insulated and accordingly has a plastic core insulation 11. The connector 23 has an oil sealing interior wall 25, and a pair of electrically semiconductive electrodes 27, 29 each extends sealingly and with a field-smoothing action from one of the core insulations 9 and 11, respectively, to the connector 23. In the embodiment illustrated, these electrodes 27, 29 are designed as prefabricated structural parts of oil-resistant, permanently resilient material and fit overlappingly under resilient tension.

Stress control elements 31, 33 are also provided for each of the cables 1, 3, which in the usual manner extend from the exposed end portion of the core insulation 9 or 11, respectively, to the

exposed end portion of the shield 13 or 15, respectively. In the embodiment illustrated, these stress control elements are designed as prefabricated structural parts of permanently resilient material.

Figure 2 illustrates that because of the presence of electrodes 27, 29 penciling of the core insulations 9, 11 is not necessary; it is sufficient that the insulation is simply cut perpendicular to the core. The interstices 35 and 37 within the electrodes 27 and 29, respectively, are electrically meaningless, however, it is preferable to make them as small as possible, particularly in the case of oil-filled cables, to avoid the creation of space for the exiting of oil. In Figure 2, the interstices 35 and 37 are shown with an exaggerated size for clarity.

Figure 3 shows that as the next step in the making of the illustrated cable connection, the a hollow-cylindrical resilient foam material spacer body 39 is applied. The spacer body has a longitudinal slit 41 to permit it to be placed onto the throughgoing core connection area 21. In Figure 3, the longitudinal slit 41 is shown apart at its left end for clarity; it being understood, however, that the foam material spacer body 39 will close resiliently around the core connection area 21. The longitudinal slit 41 extends in a curved cutting surface which in cross-section merges generally tangentially with the interior and exterior circumferential surfaces of the foam material spacer body 39. The curved cutting surface of the longitudinal slit 41 permits good surface contact along the cutting surface over a range of different diameters of the enclosed core connection area 21.

The foam material spacer body 39 is open-pored and filled with a flowable impregnating compound 43 to be free of air. The impregnating compound 43 is selected so that it is compatible with the cable oil of the cable 1 and will not leak from the foam material spacer body 39 at room temperature because of its viscosity and its adhesion to the foam material spacer body 39. Particularly suitable as an impregnating compound is gelled oil which is flowable at the normal operating temperature of the cable connection, for instance about 65°C.

Figure 4 shows the foam material body 39 enlarged with respect to Figure 3, prior to its application to the core connecting area 21. A plastic sheet 45 extends around the hollow interior of the spacer body 39 and has gripping portions 47, 49 projecting through the longitudinal slit 41. The plastic sheet has a central line of fatigue 51, for instance a perforation line, parallel to the axis of the spacer body. During assembly, the core connection area 21 is introduced between the gripping portions 47, 49 through the longitudinal slit 41 into the interior space of the foam material body 39. Then,

by drawing at the gripping portions 47, 49, the plastic sheet 45 is torn at the perforation line and drawn out. In doing so, the inner circumferential surface of the foam material body 39 will make a smooth and tight fit on the core connection area 21.

Figure 5 illustrates the finished cable connection. Starting from the condition illustrated in Figure 3, a longitudinally split shielding enclosure 53 is placed around the spacer body 39, closed and resiliently tightened in the circumferential direction by tightening means 55, and electrically connected to the shields, 15 (in Figure 5, only the shield 15 of the second cable 3 can be seen). In the illustrated embodiment, spring rings 55 are provided as resilient tightening means. By the tightening, the foam material spacer body 39 which is filled with impregnating compound is put under a resilient pressing force. This will ensure that impregnating compound will fill, without gaps, the spaces along all boundary surfaces. Thereafter, a longitudinally split sealing enclosure 57 is placed around the shielding enclosure 53, closed under resilient tension, and sealed to the cable sheaths 17, 19. In the illustrated embodiment, as a final step, the sealing enclosure 57 is filled with a casting compound which remains deformable in the hardened condition. In Figure 5, only a fraction of the sealing enclosure 57 is shown at the right-hand end.

The shielding enclosure 53 and the sealing enclosure 57 are designed as prefabricated structural parts so that they need be only attached at the place of installation. In the illustrated embodiment, the shielding enclosure 53 is designed as a metal collar which can be resiliently tightened in the circumferential direction, and which can be resiliently spread manually along its longitudinal seam 59 so that it can be placed around the throughgoing core connecting area 21. The illustrated shielding enclosure has tapering, longitudinally split axial end portions, for instance 61, which are designed to contact the cable shields. In Figure 5, only the contacting at the shield 15 of the second cable 3 can be seen; for this purpose, tightening means 63, here in the form of a clamp, are provided which can be tightened in the circumferential direction.

The sealing enclosure 57 is an elastic rubber sheet 65 which is covered on its inner side with a spacer material 67 permeable by casting compound, and which can be closed under elastic tension along a longitudinal seam 69 by means of a zipper closure. Marginal portions 71 of the sealing enclosure 57 are tapered and dimensioned so that they can be closed with a resilient tension around the cable sheaths 17. An opening 73 is provided for introduction of a casting compound which permeates the spacer material 67 and after its hardening forms a reliable seal to the cable

sheaths 17, 19. The casting compound is selected so that it retains a certain pliability after the hardening, whereby the sealing enclosure 57 can adapt itself to possible deformations which for instance are caused thermally, and can provide a contribution to the resilient pressing of the foam material body 39.

Claims

1. A medium voltage electrical cable connection for two cables each of which comprises a core having a core conductor (5, 7) a core insulation (9, 11) surrounding the core conductor, an electrically conductive shield (13, 15) and an electrically insulating and sealing cable sheath (17, 19), end portions of the core conductors (5, 7), the core insulations (9, 11) and the shield (13, 15) being exposed in a core connection area (21) and the end portions of the core conductors (5, 7) being electrically interconnected at an interconnection (23), the core connection area being surrounded by an air-free, electrically insulating spacer body, comprising a prefabricated resilient open-pore foam material body (39) which is filled in an air-free manner with an electrically insulating, flowable, impregnating compound (43) and which has a longitudinal slit (41) and thereby is adapted to be placed onto the throughgoing core connection area (21), the spacer body in turn being surrounded by a spacer body enclosure (53) being designed to exert a resilient pressing force on the foam material body (39) characterised by a pair of electrodes (27, 29) extending from the respective core insulations (9, 11) to the interconnection (23), and the spacer body enclosure being surrounded by a sealing enclosure (57) which is sealed to the cable sheaths (17, 19), the sealing enclosure contributing to the resilient pressing of the foam material body.
2. The cable connection according to claim 1, in which at least one of the cables (1, 3) is an oil-filled cable (1) having a paper core insulation (9), and the electrical interconnection of the core conductors (5, 7) comprises an oil-tight connector (23) wherein the electrodes (27, 29) are prefabricated structural parts of permanently resilient material, which fit under resilient tension and form a seal against oil.
3. The cable connection according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the spacer body enclosure (53) is adapted to be placed and closed around the through-core connection area (21).

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Figure 5 illustrates the finished cable connection. Starting from the condition illustrated in Figure 3, a longitudinally split shielding enclosure 53 is placed around the spacer body 39, closed and resiliently tightened in the circumferential direction by tightening means 55, and electrically connected to the shields, 15 (in Figure 5, only the shield 15 of the second cable 3 can be seen). In the illustrated embodiment, spring rings 55 are provided as resilient tightening means. By the tightening, the foam material spacer body 39 which is filled with impregnating compound is put under a resilient pressing force. This will ensure that impregnating compound will fill, without gaps, the spaces along all boundary surfaces. Thereafter, a longitudinally split sealing enclosure 57 is placed around the shielding enclosure 53, closed under resilient tension, and sealed to the cable sheaths 17, 19. In the illustrated embodiment, as a final step, the sealing enclosure 57 is filled with a casting compound which remains deformable in the hardened condition. In Figure 5, only a fraction of the sealing enclosure 57 is shown at the right-hand end.

The shielding enclosure 53 and the sealing enclosure 57 are designed as prefabricated structural parts so that they need be only attached at the place of installation. In the illustrated embodiment, the shielding enclosure 53 is designed as a metal collar which can be resiliently tightened in the circumferential direction, and which can be resiliently spread manually along its longitudinal seam 59 so that it can be placed around the throughgoing core connecting area 21. The illustrated shielding enclosure has tapering, longitudinally split axial end portions, for instance 61, which are designed to contact the cable shields. In Figure 5, only the contacting at the shield 15 of the second cable 3 can be seen; for this purpose, tightening means 63, here in the form of a clamp, are provided which can be tightened in the circumferential direction.

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sheaths 17, 19. The casting compound is selected so that it retains a certain pliability after the hardening, whereby the sealing enclosure 57 can adapt itself to possible deformations which for instance are caused thermally, and can provide a contribution to the resilient pressing of the foam material body 39.

Claims

1. A medium voltage electrical cable connection for two cables each of which comprises a core having a core conductor (5, 7) a core insulation (9, 11) surrounding the core conductor, an electrically conductive shield (13, 15) and an electrically insulating and sealing cable sheath (17, 19), end portions of the core conductors (5, 7), the core insulations (9, 11) and the shield (13, 15) being exposed in a core connection area (21) and the end portions of the core conductors (5, 7) being electrically interconnected at an interconnection (23), the core connection area being surrounded by an air-free, electrically insulating spacer body, comprising a prefabricated resilient open-pore foam material body (39) which is filled in an air-free manner with an electrically insulating, flowable, impregnating compound (43) and which has a longitudinal slit (41) and thereby is adapted to be placed onto the throughgoing core connection area (21), the spacer body in turn being surrounded by a spacer body enclosure (53) being designed to exert a resilient pressing force on the foam material body (39) characterised by a pair of electrodes (27, 29) extending from the respective core insulations (9, 11) to the interconnection (23), and the spacer body enclosure being surrounded by a sealing enclosure (57) which is sealed to the cable sheaths (17, 19), the sealing enclosure contributing to the resilient pressing of the foam material body.
2. The cable connection according to claim 1, in which at least one of the cables (1, 3) is an oil-filled cable (1) having a paper core insulation (9), and the electrical interconnection of the core conductors (5, 7) comprises an oil-tight connector (23) wherein the electrodes (27, 29) are prefabricated structural parts of permanently resilient material, which fit under resilient tension and form a seal against oil.
3. The cable connection according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the spacer body enclosure (53) is adapted to be placed and closed around the through-core connection area (21).



4. The cable connection according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the longitudinal slit (41) in the spacer body (39) extends through the wall of the spacer body as a curved cutting surface which in cross section merges generally tangentially with the interior and exterior circumferential surfaces of the spacer body.
5. The cable connection according to any one of the preceding claims in which at least one cable (1) is oil filled, wherein the impregnating compound (43) is an impregnated oil that is compatible or identical with the cable oil.
6. The cable connection of claim 5, wherein said impregnating oil is gelled.
7. The cable connection of claim 1 wherein the impregnating compound is flowable at the normal operating temperature of the cable connection, and which at room temperature will not leak from the open foam material spacer body because of its viscosity and its adhesion to the foam material spacer body (39).
8. The cable connection of claim 1 wherein when the spacer body (39) is placed on the cable connection and prior to the enclosure (53) being applied, a plastic sheet (45) extends around the hollow interior of the spacer body and has gripping portions (47, 49) projecting through the longitudinal slit.
9. The cable connection of claim 8 wherein the plastic sheet (45) is perforated in a direction parallel to the axis of the spacer body (39) centrally within the hollow interior of the spacer body.
10. The cable connection according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the spacer body enclosure (53) and/or the sealing enclosure (57) are designed as prefabricated parts.
11. The cable connection according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the sealing enclosure (57) is adapted to be placed and closed around the throughgoing core connection area (21) and to be filled with a casting mass.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Verbindung von elektrischen Kabeln bei Mittelspannung für zwei Kabel, von denen jedes eine Seele umfaßt, die folgendes aufweist: einen Seelenleiter (5, 7), eine den Seelenleiter umgebende Seelenisolierung (9, 11), eine elek-

trisch leitende Abschirmung (13, 15) und einen elektrisch isolierenden und abdichtenden Kabelmantel (17, 19), wobei sich Endteile der Seelenleiter (5, 7), der Seelenisolierungen (9, 11) und der Abschirmung (13, 15) in einem Seelenverbindungs-bereich (21) befinden und dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Endteile der Seelenleiter (5, 7) elektrisch an einer Verbindungsstelle (23) miteinander verbunden sind, wobei die Seelenverbindung von einem luftfreien, elektrisch isolierenden Distanzstück umgeben ist, welches ein vorgefertigtes, elastisches, offenporiges Schaummaterialstück (39) umfaßt, das in einer luftfreien Art und Weise mit einem elektrisch isolierenden, fließbaren Imprägnierstoff gefüllt ist, und das einen Längsschlitz (41) aufweist, und das dadurch so adaptiert ist, daß es auf dem durchgehenden Seelenverbindungs-bereich (21) positioniert werden kann, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Distanzstück wiederum von einer Distanzstückumhüllung (53) umgeben ist, die so gestaltet ist, daß sie eine elastische Druckkraft auf das Schaummaterialstück (39) ausübt, gekennzeichnet durch ein Elektrodenpaar (27, 29), das sich von den entsprechenden Seelenisolierungen (9, 11) zu der Verbindungsstelle (23) erstreckt, und dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Distanzstückumhüllung von einer Abdichthülle (57) umgeben ist, welche die Kabelmäntel (17, 19) abdichtet, wobei die Abdichthülle zu dem elastischen Druck auf das Schaummaterialstücks beiträgt.

2. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens eines der Kabel (1, 3) ein Ölkabel (1) mit einer Papierseele-isolierung (9) darstellt, und wobei die elektrische Verbindung der Seelenleiter (5, 7) einen öldichten Verbinder (23) umfaßt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Elektroden (27, 29) vorgefertigte Konstruktionselemente aus einem dauerhaft elastischen Material darstellen, die unter elastischer Spannung passen und eine Abdichtung gegen Öl bilden.
3. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Distanzstückumhüllung (53) so angepaßt ist, daß sie um den durchgehenden Seelenverbindungs-bereich (21) angebracht und geschlossen ist.
4. Kabelverbindung gemäß den vorstehenden Ansprüchen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Längsschlitz (41) in dem Distanzstück (39) sich durch die Wand des Distanzstücks als gebogene Schnittoberfläche erstreckt, die im Querschnitt allgemein tangential mit den inneren



und äußeren Umfangsoberflächen des Distanzstücks zusammentrifft.

5. Kabelverbindung gemäß den vorstehenden Ansprüchen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenigstens ein Kabel (1) mit Öl gefüllt ist, wobei es sich bei dem Imprägnierstoff (43) um ein Imprägnieröl handelt, welches mit dem Kabelöl verträglich oder zu diesem identisch ist.

6. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Imprägnieröl sich im Gelzustand befindet.

7. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Imprägnierstoff bei der normalen Betriebstemperatur der Kabelverbindung fließbar ist und dadurch, daß der Imprägnierstoff aufgrund seiner Viskosität und seiner Verbundwirkung mit dem Schaummaterialdistanzstück (39), bei Zimmertemperatur nicht aus dem offenen Schaummaterialdistanzstück ausläuft.

8. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sich bei Anbringung des Distanzstücks (39) auf der Kabelverbindung und vor der Anbringung der Umhüllung (53), eine Kunststoffolie (45) um das hohle Innere des Distanzstücks erstreckt, mit Greifteilen (47, 49), die durch den Längsschlitz vorstehen.

9. Kabelverbindung nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Kunststoffolie (45) in paralleler Richtung zu der Achse des Distanzstücks (39) zentral in dem hohlen Inneren des Distanzstücks perforiert ist.

10. Kabelverbindung gemäß den vorstehenden Ansprüchen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Distanzstückumhüllung (53) und/oder die Abdichthülle (57) als vorgefertigte Teile gebildet sind.

11. Kabelverbindung gemäß den vorstehenden Ansprüchen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abdichthülle (57) so angepaßt ist, daß sie um den durchgehenden Seelenverbindungs Bereich (21) angebracht und geschlossen werden kann, und daß sie mit einer Gußmasse gefüllt werden kann.

Revendications

1. Connexion de câble électrique moyenne tension pour deux câbles dont chacun comprend une âme comportant un conducteur d'âme (5, 7), une isolation d'âme (9, 11) qui entoure le

conducteur d'âme, un blindage électriquement conducteur (13, 15) et une gaine de câble d'étanchéité et d'isolation électrique (17, 19), des parties d'extrémité des conducteurs d'âme (5, 7), les isolations d'âme (9, 11) et le blindage (13, 15) étant mis à nu dans une zone de connexion d'âme (21) et les parties d'extrémité des conducteurs d'âme (5, 7) étant interconnectées électriquement au niveau d'une interconnexion (23), les connexions d'âme étant entourées par un corps d'écartement électriquement isolant exempt d'air comprenant un corps en matériau de mousse à pores ouverts élastique préfabriqué (39) qui est rempli d'une façon exempte d'air d'un composé d'imprégnation pouvant s'écouler et électriquement isolant (43), qui comporte une lente longitudinale (41) et qui est de ce fait adapté pour être placé sur la zone de connexion d'âme traversante (21), le corps d'écartement étant à son tour entouré par une enveloppe de corps d'écartement (53) qui est conçue de manière à exercer une force de pression élastique sur le corps en matériau de mousse (39), caractérisée par une paire d'électrodes (27, 29) s'étendant depuis les isolations d'âme respectives (9, 11) jusqu'à l'interconnexion (23) et en ce que l'enveloppe de corps d'écartement est entourée par une enveloppe d'étanchéité (57) qui est scellée aux graines de câble (17, 19), l'enveloppe d'étanchéité contribuant à la pression élastique du corps en matériau de mousse.

2. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle au moins l'un des câbles (1, 3) est un câble rempli d'huile (1) comportant une isolation d'âme en papier (9) et l'interconnexion électrique des conducteurs d'âme (5, 7) comprend un connecteur étanche à l'huile (23) dans lequel les électrodes (27, 29) sont des parties structurales préfabriquées en un matériau présentant une élasticité permanente, lequel matériau s'emboîte sous l'effet d'une tension élastique et forme une étanchéité vis-à-vis de l'huile.

3. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle l'enveloppe de corps d'écartement (53) est conçue pour être placée autour de la zone de connexion traversante (21) et pour l'envelopper.

4. Connexion de câble selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la fente longitudinale (41) ménagée dans le corps d'écartement (39) s'étend au travers de la paroi du corps d'écartement en formant une



surface de découpe incurvée qui, en coupe transversale, se raccorde de façon générale tangentielle aux surfaces circonférencielles intérieure et extérieure du corps d'écartement.

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5. Connexion de câble selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle au moins un câble (1) est rempli d'huile, dans laquelle un composé d'imprégnation (43) est de l'huile imprégnée qui est compatible avec l'huile de câble ou qui est identique à celle-ci. 10
6. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle huile d'imprégnation est gélifiée. 15
7. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composé d'imprégnation peut s'écouler à la température de fonctionnement normale de la connexion de câble et à température ambiante et ne fuit pas depuis le corps d'écartement en matériau de mousse à pores ouverts du fait, de sa viscosité et de son adhérence au corps d'écartement en matériau de mousse (39). 20 25
8. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle, lorsque le corps d'écartement (39) est placé sur la connexion de câble et avant que l'enveloppe (53) ne soit appliquée, une feuille en plastique (45) s'étend autour de l'intérieur creux du corps d'écartement et comporte des parties de préhension (47, 49) qui se projettent au travers de la fente longitudinale. 30 35
9. Connexion de câble selon la revendication 8, dans laquelle la feuille en plastique (45) est perforée suivant une direction, parallèle à l'axe du corps d'écartement (39) de façon centrale dans l'intérieur creux du corps d'écartement. 40
10. Connexion de câble selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'enveloppe de corps d'écartement (53) et/ou l'enveloppe d'étanchéité (57) sont conçues en tant que parties préfabriquées. 45
11. Connexion de câble selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'enveloppe d'étanchéité (57) est conçue pour être placée et fermée autour de la zone de connexion d'âme traversante (21) et de manière à être remplie avec une masse de moulage. 50 55

